Nippon Times

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Gen. Koiso Confined By Allies in Sugamo

Leader Declares Innocence—Four of 11 on New List Now Accounted For

The fourth of eleven prominent Japanese war criminal suspects ordered apprehended by Supreme Headquarters in a November 19 directive was accounted for early Friday with the imprisonment at Sugamo of General Kuniaki Koiso, Premier of Japan in 1944.

As of 3:30 p.m. Friday, a total of 291 Japanese and non-Japanese are in Omori and Sugamo prisons on war criminal charges, it was announced by Colonel Robert M. Hardy, commanding officer of both prisons.

General Koiso was delivered to Sugamo by the Japanese Government shortly after 2 p.m., there to join Baron General Sadao Araki and Yoshihisa Kuzuu who were incarcerated on Thursday. The fourth on the list accounted for was Baron General Shigeru Honjo, "ring leader of Japanese warlords," who committed hara-kiri on November 20.

Meantime, orders went out Friday to the Japanese Government to apprehend Colonel Tadashi Kawashima, formerly with the Japanese Headquarters in Hankow. He is presently believed to be with the Central Army, Fukuchiyama Kyoto. Colonel Kawashima is to be delivered to Sugamo prison for incarceration.

Koiso Declares Innocence

TOKYO, November 23. (AP)—General Kuniaki Koiso, 65-year-old former Premier of Japan and one-time Governor-General of Korea, declared his innocence as he entered Sugamo prison today to await trial on war criminal charges.

Seated in a deep lounge chair in the office of the War Minister before going to the prison, Koiso, whose once bristling mustache now is trimmed closely, did not amplify his declaration of innocence.

He stopped at the Ministry to meet Tayoichi Nakamura, minister at large of the Foreign Office who escorted him to Sugamo.

Asked about the progress of the war during his tenure, he said that when Saipan was captured by American forces it was obvious Japan had lost the war. However, he conditioned his statement by saying he had hopes at that time that the Philippines campaign might permit the recapture of Saipan and change the entire picture.

Koiso said he had complete confidence then in the Japanese army and navy.

His age is beginning to show. He leaned on a heavy cane as he talked, insisting that while Premier he had made unsuccessful efforts through China to negotiate peace.

Earlier in his home, Koiso told the Associated Press that he could see no reason to defend himself against war criminal charges, stating he knew no reason he had been named unless it was merely because he had been Premier. He said he felt he had committed no crimes during the militaristic decade.

He took considerable bedding and personal baggage with him but before departing posed for news pictures with three young grandchildren.

OCCUPATION COST GUESSED

Japan May Have To Pay ¥10 Billion Annually

Unofficial Japanese circles estimated that Japan have to set aside ¥10,000,000,000 annually to pay for the cost of Allies occupation, according to Kyodo.

The estimation was made, it is said, in connection with a recent statement issued by Ambassador Edwin W. Pauley, President Truman's personal envoy, in regard to the Allied Powers reparation policy toward Japan.

The estimate was made on the basis of a recent announcement by the Bank of Japan that it has set aside ¥3,000,000,000 to pay for the cost of the occupational troops for the next three month and also the fact that the total number of the occupational troops appeared to be around 460,000 men.

Jews, Arabs Invited

General Cunningham, new British High Commissioner of Palestine, invited the Jewish and Arab delegations to see him at different times on Friday, according to a Jerusalem dispatch.

Italian Liberals Resign

Kyodo-USIS

ROME, November 23.—Reuter reported that Italian Liberal Party Ministers resigned yesterday after stormy sessions in which the Communists and Socialists allied themselves with the Action Party in opposing Liberal demands for the resignation of the Premier.

Diet Building Is Readied For GI, Women Visitors As Session Approaches

Preparations for the opening of the 89th Extraordinary Diet session on November 26 are in full swing at the Diet building with janitors and hired help working through the night since the house-cleaning started on the 22th. Sixty seats have been reserved for the occupation troops and the galleries enlarged to accommodate more women visitors that ever before.

Speech Before Diet Limited to Premier

Foreign, Finance Ministers Not Speaking on Administration at Session

The Government administrative speech at the coming extraordinary session of the Diet, will be limited to that by Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara, Kyodo reports. The draft of the address will be decided formally at Monday's Cabinet meeting.

The Prime Minister, it is understood, will stress in his speech the necessity of healthy development of parliamentary politics in order to bring about democratic administration in this country.

Detailed explanations on the farm land reform and labor union bills as well as the Government's attitude toward freedom of speech will be made by the Prime Minister.

He will also touch on all the steps taken by the Government, since its formation, for the execution of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration.

No administrative speeches will be given by either Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida or Finance Minister Keizo Shibuzawa.

The Labor Union bill, which is generally regarded as a touchstone of the Shidehara Cabinet, will be presented to the coming Diet session.

It is understood that an outline of the bill has been completed by the Labor Law Deliberation Committee of the Government. After giving more study on the bill at Thursday's general meeting of the committee, it will be submitted to the Government pending approval from the Allied authorities.

Sources close to the Government opine that it will take some time for the Government to give a final decision on the bill and its introduction to the Diet will be at the end of this month or early next month.

The Asahi stressed that the Labor Union bill is highly progressive in character, even when compared with similar laws in foreign countries, in that its provisions include collectve bargaining rights, workers' right to strike and also their participation in management.

A bill to abolish the Oil Monopoly Law will also be submitted to the Diet session by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. With the abolition of the Law, oil refining companies will be able to sell their products directly to the Oil Control Company. The Government is also expected to revise the Oil Distribution Control regulations, so that the present system of oil distribution from oil refiners to the Oil Control Company and then to distributors and consumers will be continued as in the past.

To make fishery associations autonomous organizations freed from all official control, the Aggriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to submit a bill to the Diet for revision of the Aquatic Organization Control Law regulating the coastal fishing industry. Under the proposed revision of the Law, the appointment of the Presidents and Directors of the Central Aquatic Industry Association and prefectural aquatic industry associations would be decided by an election system.

Muto Defends Yamashita

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, November 22—Lieutenant General Akira Muto, Chief of staff to General Tomoyuki Yamashita, testified today, "I was absolutely astounded when I learned about him being indicted as a war criminal." However, the court ordered his remarks stricken and cautioned Muto that his remarks were out of line.

Wants Damaskinos to Stay

Kyodo-USIS

ATHENS, November 23.—Premier Sophoulis is trying to persuade Archbishop Damaskinos to reconsider his resignation. Sophoulis was sworn in with 13 members of his Cabinet despite royalist opposition.

Neutrality Pact with U.S. Sought, Says Matsuoka

TOKYO, (AP) November 23.—The Japanese in 1941 planned to seek a neutrality pact with the United States as a prelude to a renewed Tokyo Foreign Office request for removal of Japanese forces from China said Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister, in an exclusive statement today to the Associated Press.

Matsuoka, in a letter from his mountain home, said he hoped to negotiate the pact personally in Washington and later intended to solicit American cooperation to end the European War.

Friends said Matsuoka was planning to return to Tokyo within a few days from Aisome village, Nagano Prefecture in a private automobile. They said he would undergo an American doctor's examination to determine the possibilities he might be permitted further time for convalescence. The former official has lived in Aisome since the end of the war with his wife and three of his five children, recovering from a series of ailments.

"I am still ill and in a convalescent stage," the former official said in his letter. Responding to questions from the Associated Press, Matsuoka said he was unable to make an extensive statement now, but added:

"The Tripartite Pact was a peace pact, not a war alliance, as stated at the time. The very conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact shows it, too.

Ailing Ex-Foreign Minister Bares Plan for Pacific Treaty With U.S.

By RUSSELL BRINES

"I meant later to obtain the opportunity for myself to proceed in person to Washington to conclude a treat on the Pacific and gradually to ask our army and navy to withdraw our forces from China. Later, I wished to cooperate with America to end the European War, this latter purpose my illness prevented me from realizing."

Matsuoka said he dictated the typewritten letter because "my right hand is in a bad condition and I am unable to write." His eldest son, Kenichiro Matsuoka, carried questions from the AP to his father during a recent visit.

Kuhara Also Ailing

Millionaire politician, Fusanosuke Kuhara, who once hoped to become one of Japan's reconstruction premiers remains abed, too ill at present to answer the war criminal summons, said a Japanese government official.

The 70-year-old former president of the Seiyukai party made plain in a recent Associated Press interview that he expected soon to rise to power, perhaps succeeding Shidehara in the premiership.

Simultaneously he said he advanced to Sun Yat-sen over ¥1,000,000 during China's revolution and was one of the largest Japanese contributors. He showed the correspondent a scrapbook of receipts signed by Sun both in English and Chinese characters.

At the time Kuhara gave no indication that he feared war criminal charges. But, he said, before asserting active political leadership he would "await clarification of American desires." He was then titular head of a dissident faction of the holdover Seiyukai.

Kuhara said that Japanese needed a businesslike administration and "if the people want me I am ready to obey the summons to governmental duty." He declared that he had always been interested in "China's independence" and often enterained Sun at his home.

The headquarters indictment charged that Kuhara advocated a strong policy toward China and backed nationalists and militarists, including Araki. However, Araki has denied any connection with Kuhara, saying, "I have not even written him a letter."

Kuhara, who made money in mining and other enterprises after once losing his fortune, resides at present in his beautiful Tokyo home. He is the second on the new war criminal list reportedly too ill at present for incarceration, the other being Matsuoka.

Office of Privy Seal Abolished Saturday

Imperial Household Ministry Effects Drastic Simplification of Court Organs

The Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, an advisory institution close to the Throne, formally went out of existence on Saturday. Announcement of the abolition was made the same day by Sotaro Ishiwata, Imperial Household Minister, with Imperial sanction.

Instituted in 1885, the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal had a double function of advising the Emperor on political affairs and discharging court business including the keeping of the Privy Seal. Thirteen persons have headed the office, including Marquis Koichi Kido, the out-going Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

While the political function of the office has been completely eliminated in order to close the channel through which court officials could interfere in the government, the court business under the jurisdiction of the office has been transferred to the Office of the Grand Chamberlain.

Simultaneous with the abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Imperial Household Ministry effected a drastic simplification of the court organs attending to the personal affairs of His Majesty. The Office of the Lord Steward to the Empress, the Bureau of Court Physicians, and the Imperial Cookery Bureau have been abolished and their functions taken over by the Office of the Grand Chamberlain. A cut in the personnel has also been made.

The Grand Chamberlain, whose duties will become heavier as the result of the changes, will strictly keep out of politics and devote himself to attending to court affairs.

P.I. TO HOLD ELECTIONS

Truman Fixes Date as April 30, 1946 With Induction on May 28

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, November 23.—President Truman urged the enactment of a law authorizing general elections in the Philippines "not later than April 30, 1946 with the newly elected Philippine President, Vice-President and Congressmen taking office not later than May 28."

Holding Special Session

Kyodo-USIS

MANILA, November 23.—President Sergio Osmena announced that the Philippine Congress will be called into special session within 15 days to fix the exact date for national elections.

Uruguay Head Escapes Death

Kyodo-AP

MONTEVIDEO, November 23.—An unsuccessful attempt was made today to assassinate President Juan Jose Amezaga

World War II Casualties

Kyodo-UP

VATICAN CITY, November 23.—According to estimates compiled by the Vatican, 22,060,000 were killed and 30,400,000 wounded in World War II.

Indonesians and CIO Picket British, Dutch Consulates At S.F. in Protest Move

Kyodo-AP

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23.—The British and Netherlands Consulates here were picketed on Wednesday by groups protesting the action of those nations in the Indonesian struggle for independence. Co-sponsors were the San Francisco Indonesian Committee for Free Indonesia and the San Francisco CIO Union Council. They urged the consulates to favor turning over the dispute to the United Nations Organization and to work toward the recall of British and Dutch troops. Some other unions and the Communist Political Association also participated.

Bengal Chief Appeals For Order in Calcutta

11 Killed, 165 Injured as Demonstration Supports Imprisoned INA Members

The Governor of Bengal has broadcasted an appeal for order in Calcutta where Indian demonstration has been going on for the last two days in support of the imprisoned members of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army, according to BBC on Friday.

ABC, the same day, quoted an Indian report saying that at least 11 persons were killed and 165 injured including four police, in Calcutta. There is no news of any settlement of the trouble, it said.

After the appeal by the Governor, police fired on the crowd at five places in the attempt to break up the demonstration.

12 U.S. Soldiers Hurt

Kyodo-UP

CALCUTTA, November 23 — A dozen American soldiers were injured, most of them slightly, in incidents connected with a march by 50,000 demonstrators of Calcutta.

Must Hammer U.S. Mind

Kyodo-UP

NEW YORK, November 23 — Krishnalal Shridharani, Indian Nationalist journalist and author of "My India, My America" whose longtime residence provided him insight in both Indian and American states of mind, discussing the Calcutta riots said, "Indian patriots, who are again trying to vindicate the cause of subtlety whose justice is likely to be lost in distant America due to war passions, must hammer on the American mind, firstly, the number of the Indian National Army men enlisted under duress, and secondly, the few who willingly jointed aimed only to liberate the motherland and not aid Japan."

Counterfeiting in Shanghai

Kyodo-USIS

SHANGHAI, November 23.—Three persons have been arrested on charges of counterfeiting five $10 and $20 U.S. currency notes and United States military and naval personnel have been warned to be on the lookout for further evidence of counterfeiting in Shanghai.

British Using Tanks In Surabaya Battle

Anglo-Indian Troops Push Advance 2,000 Yards to Gain Two-Thirds of City

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 23.—British command, today, lifted the siege of Ambarawa where 10,000 Dutch civilians earlier had been reported under attack by Indonesian extremists. A battalion of Gurkhas from Semarang punched through heavy resistance by the Indonesians at Ambarawa. At least 150 nationalists were reported killed. All road blocks in the central Jave city were removed.

Sherman Tanks Used

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, November 23.—Employing Sherman tanks for the first time in their Surabaya offensive, British-Indian troops, today, pushed 2,000 yards southward in the naval based base and by nightfall held two-thirds of the city. Indonesian resistance melted before the firepower of the tanks as the British fought for principal arteries.

Bandoeng Battle Rages

Kyodo-USIS

BATAVIA, November 23.—The Aneta News Agency reported yesterday that serious clashes had broken out at Bandoeng, southeast of Batavia, after period of quiet.

It was also reported that British guns are maintaining a round-the-clock shelling of Indonesian positions at Surabaya and that the British now hold the city's principal business and residential sections.

Clashes in Semarang

More violence is reported from many sectors in Java during the last 36 hours, the main trouble spot being in Semarang where the Indonesians have continued their attacks on British and Indian troops, according to a New Delhi report on Friday. According to dispatches, the Indonesians have cut all the roads leading to the town which lies between Surabaya and Batavia.

In Batavia, the report said, heavy machine gun fires were heard at dawn on Thursday and later troops and military fire engines turned out to deal with the large fire which has broken out in one quarter.

Ordered to Withdraw

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, Nov. 21.—All native troops under Dutch control were ordered today to withdraw from Batavia in a drastic move by the Allied commanding general in the Netherlands East Indies in the wake of what an Allied communique called "serious outbreaks of disorder" in the Javanese capital the past several days.

There was no immediate amplification of the order which apparently effected Amboinese troops employed by the Dutch to guard the Governor's Palace, Dutch barracks, and other property. They had been riding about in trucks pointing tommy guns at the crowds in defiance of British protests.

Indonesian nationalists contended the Amboinese were guilty of indiscriminate shooting and accused native Dutch troops of setting fire to numerous Indonesian compounds. A comparative lull settled over embattled Surabaya.

6,000 Red Army Troops Moved Near to Teheran As Tension Grows in Iran

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, November 22.—About 6,000 Russian troops have been moved toward Karaj, 25 miles northwest of this city, according to a military spokesman, yesterday, who asserted that the tension is growing. The Iranian Premier was scheduled, last night, to meet the Soviet Charge d'Affaires to discuss the situation.

Vote of Confidence Is Offered DeGaulle

French Assembly Voices Unanimous Approval to Leader's Program, Saturday

In the French Constituent Assembly on Saturday General Charles DeGaulle was given a unanimous vote of confidence after he had announced the new Government's program, according to a London dispatch.

The Government, said General DeGaulle, would immediately submit a bill concerning the nationalization policy. He added that a bill dealing with insurance would be submitted later and judicial speed-up of the action of the court would be achieved before the end of the assembly.

On foreign policy, the General said it would not be one of bloc but of cooperation. He added that the unlimited possibilities of atomic energy made it imperative to have an international organization. In this connection, he stated that the Government was making efforts to achieve an agreement with Britain. The General said that "Britain's interests meet ours on the Rhine, which is the key to the future."

French Assembly Meets

Kyodo-USIS

PARIS, November 23.—The French Consituent Assembly held its first meeting yesterday since General DeGaulle formed his new Government.

The Council of Ministers has drafted the outline of its future activities and projects, which the Government will submit to the assembly.

Constitution Body Formed

Kyodo-AP

PARIS, November 22.—The commission to draw up the new Constitution for the Fourth French Republic was named today by the Constituent Assembly.

CHURCHILL, BEVIN CLASH

Ex-Premier Opposes Postponement Of Greek Plebiscite

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, November 23.—Opposition leader Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin clashed today in the House of Commons over the Labor Government's suggestion for a three-year postponement of the Greek plebiscite on the fate of the monarchy.

The Foreign Secretary suggested a postponement to March, 1948, and Mr. Churchill shouted, "A delay of two or three years would be wrong for it would be a burning question to Greece." Mr. Bevin snapped back. "I defy anybody to run a plebiscite in Greece at the present time."

LEBANON DAY OBSERVED

Truman Congratulates President on 2nd Independence Anniversary

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, November 23—President Truman commemorated the second anniversary of the independence of Lebanon yesterday by sending congratulatory message to President Bechara El Khalil-Khoury

Independence was marked here by opening the new Lebanese Legation at which Lebanese Minister Dr. Charles Malik and Mrs. Malik received friends and representatives of the entire diplomatic corps here.

Princess Rose III

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, November 23. — The Court Bulletin announced that Princess Margaret Rose, 15-year-old daughter of King George and Queen Elizabeth and second in line of succession to the Throne, underwent an appendectomy yesterday and is progressing "satisfactorily."

U.S. Marines to Stay

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Secretary of State James Byrnes stated today that the Marines will remain in China until completion of the disarmament and repatriation of Japanese troops and civilians.

China Armies Mass For Chinchow Clash

Nationalists Pressing Hard Toward City as Reds Concentrate Forces

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, November 23.—The Nationalist 13th Army under command of General Tu Yi-ming, following its occupation of Lienshan, a keypoint on the Peking-Mukden Railway, has started a drive toward the Chinese Communists' main stronghold of Chunchow with mechanized units as its vanguard, militarily well-informed circles disclosed today.

Meanwhile, another unit of the 13th Army from Lunshan is heading for Hulutao, an important port town, these circles disclosed.

While a major clash between the Communist and Nationalist forces—the first since the latter's advance into Manchuria—is expected to take place at Chinchow, mechanized divisions of the Communist army are steadily being massed in the Mukden area in anticipation of the Nationalist drive to that sector.

Communists Mass Troops

The Chungking army newspaper Ho Ping Pao reported that the Chinese Communists have massed some 40,000 troops in Chinchow for a large-scale stand against the Government forces which after penetrating southern Manchuria are pressing swiftly toward the city.

Meanwhile, the Communists reported that with the occupation of Yencheng on November 10, the new Fourth Army has seized the entire northern Kiangsu area.

Red Commander In Mukden

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, November 23.—General Chu Te, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Communist forces has arrived in Mukden to take up the command for the defense of Manchuria, well-informed quarters reported

The Communist forces under his command in Manchuria are estimated to number 500,000. However three-fifth of the number are troops of the former Manchoukuo Army who, depending on conditions to be offered them, may join the National Government's forces. Simultaneously, one-fifth of the total are composed of those who were jobless construction laborers.

Zaibatsu Dissolution Restricted By Order

The Government, effective Saturday, promulgated an Imperial Ordinance and a Finance Ministry Ordinance restricting temporarily the dissolution of the "Zaibatsu" and other leading firms of Japan. The ordinances were enforced in accordance with the Allied Headquarters.

The gist of the ordinances is as follows:

(1) Resolutions at shareholders' general meetings and at partners' meetings and consent of entire partners will be nullified without the Finance Minister's permission concerning the dissolution of firms with an authorized capital of ¥5,000,000 or above and any other firms as designated by the Finance Minister as well as concerning the transfer of the entire enterprise of the aforementioned firms.

(2) The Mitsui Honsha (the Mitsui Holding Company), the Mitsubishi Honsha, the Sumitomo Honsha and the Yasuda Hozensha, and other persons designated by the Finance Minister will be required to obtain permission from the Finance Minister in selling and presenting movables, immovables, negotiable debentures and any other property and conducting any other act resulting in transfer of rights on their properties.

(3) Any person who violates the regulations stipulated in the foregoing paragraphs shall be subjected to a penal servitute not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥3,000.

Trouble in Cochin-China

Kyodo-USIS

SAIGON, November 23.—French High Commissioner Jean Henri Cedile of Cochin-China, southernmost Indo-China colony, declared yesterday that organized Annamese have adopted a "scorched earth" policy and are burning French buildings in the path of the approaching French reoccupation troops.

Italian Premier to Resign

Press reports quoted by Rome Radio said that Italian Premier Parri will announce his resignation on Saturday, according to BBC.

U.S. Troops Destroy Atom Outfit of Japan

Begin Destruction of 5 Cyclotrons and Equipment Under MacArthur's Orders

TOKYO, (AP), November 24—American troops wielding sledges, crowbars and cutting torches began systematic destruction today of five cyclotrons and related equipment through which Japan futilely sought the secret of atomic power.

Moving on the director orders of General Douglas MacArthur, the occupation soldiers began at 10 a.m. to destroy a 200-ton American-made cyclotron and a smaller device in Nishina laboratory in Tokyo, two smaller machines at Osaka Imperial University and a fifth machine at Kyoto Imperial University.

Simultaneously, American scientists after a study of Japanese records, disclosed the Nipponese had made "no important progress along the road to working out the principles involved in the atomic bomb."

Professor Seishi Kikuchi, head of the physics department at Osaka Imperial University, told the American scientists that intensive work on mass separation of unstable elements was considered by the Japanese in 1941, but was concluded to be useless because other nations were so far ahead and Japan had no substantial deposits of uranium.

The Japanese army, although consulted on the project, did not understand the significance of the development and declined to aid the project, he said.

Kills War Potential

Destruction of the highly expensive equipment was another step in the Allied policy of destroying Japan's war-making potential, Major Joseph A. O.Hearn of Cambridge, Massachusetts, acting as General MacArthur's personal representative in carrying out the seizure and destruction, said that by night fall, Japan's potential for atomic research will have been substantially reduced.

Although troops and scientists took over the laboratories several days ago to secure records of the research, neither the Imperial government nor Japanese scientists in charge of the equipment knew until 8:30 a.m. that the machines were marked for destruction.

The small machines at Osaka and Kyoto are being dismantled and removed to a clearing where they will be demobilized by explosives and then sunk in the ocean. The huge machine at Nishina laboratory was regarded as too heavy and bulky for explosive demolition and is being cut into pieces later to be loaded into barges and dumped into the sea.

Headquarters said the machines at Nishida were considered by American scientists to be far the most important in any hope for an atomic future that Japan might have had. They were used in research experiments carried out by Japan's leading nuclear physicist, Doctor Yoshio Nishina and his staff.

Purchased From U.S.

Headquarters also said that Nishina, with a financial grant from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research, and through the assistance of Professor Ernest O. Lawrence of the University of California, purchased in 1937 in America a duplicate of the 210-ton magnet comprising the principal part of the cyclotron in the radiation laboratory at the University of California.

First examination of the Japanese cyclotron records in Tokyo was made by Doctor Monroe E. Spaght, member of the Strategic Bombing Survey, after Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger's Eighth Army troops had moved in.

Records and equipment of the Kyoto Imperial university were seized by guards from the 136th infantry of the 33rd division under Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Sauser of Saint Paul, Minn. The equipment consisted of one small cyclotron which Professor Bunsaku Arakatsu started building in 1934 but was not completed and another year would have required to complete it.

Arakatsu told scientists he had not been able to obtain chain reaction in atom splitting.

At Osaka university, Lieutenant Colonel Louis E. Aull of Indianapolis, with Lieutenant Colonel Henry H. Rogers of Milledgeville, Georgia, and G. B. Zimmerman, physicist of the research division of the Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago, found two small cyclotrons both in a dismantled state. Mr. Zimmerman said the laboratory had discontinued atomic research in 1943.

British Seize Food Supplies

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, November 23.—British occupation authorities in Westphalia have confiscated over 1,400 tons of food in a drive against black market and 800 persons were arrested. It also said that supplies which included huge quantities of eggs and herds of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses have been put back in circulation through normal rationing channels.

FUTURE WORLD WAR SLIM

Majority In U.S. Attributes It To Atomic Bomb, Survey Bares

NEW YORK (AP), November 23.—The atomic bomb has decreased the chances of a future world war, in the opinion of 46.9 percent of the persons questioned in the latest survey conducted by Fortune Magazine.

Only 15.7 per cent felt the chances of another war have increased and 24.1 per cent said it has made no difference one way or the other. The remainder had no opinion.

Fortune Magazine also reported that two out of three persons questioned believe the United States cannot keep the atomic bomb a secret for more than five years, and that 40 per cent of those covered by the survey believe Russia will be the first to develop the bomb.

On this question, 28.5 per cent said Germany would be the first and 7.4 per cent picked Japan. Of the remainder, 8.9 per cent picked Great Britain, which led Fortune to comment that they "either forgot that Britian is a party to the bomb or believed that Britain would develop separate facilities for producing the bomb."

Privy Council Lineup Drastically Reduced

Ordinance Revision Slashes Membership to 10; Limits Deliberative Power

Reduction of the Privy Council's present standing membership of 24 to 10 and limitation of its deliberative authority to extremely important issues form the outstanding revisions of the Privy Council Ordinance being formulated by the Constitution Amendment Committee of the Government, according to the Mainichi.

The paper asserts that there are quite a few defects in the present organization of the Privy Council. First, vacancies are filled without due consideration to the real merit and caliber of the candidates in this important organ. This tendency is actuated, according to the Mainichi, by the desire of non-Government members of the Council to counter the votes cast by the Ministers of State, all of whom are represented on the Council.

On the other hand, it has been customary to fill the vacancies with men from the same field to which the outgoing members belonged. This custom naturally limits the scope of field from which to pick up new members.

The Privy Council is at present represented by men from the Army, Navy, Home Ministry, diplomatic, educational and financial circles. Most of the members, however, remain rather negative in discussions, with only a few members expressing their own opinions. The Mainichi lists Keinosuke Ushio, former Home Minister; Chuzo Mitsuchi, veteran Diet member of the now defunct Seiyukai ticket who held many ministerial posts; Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister; and Seihin Ikeda, pillar of the Mitsui interests and formerly president of the Bank of Japan and Finance Minister; as some prominent figures belonging to the latter category.

The paper further points out that under the present rule the Cabinet members have no right to veto the Council's decisions. Even when the entire Cabinet is opposed to the Council's resolution, it is not authorized to appeal to the Throne. In the revised rule, the Mainichi states the Cabinet members will, therefore, not be represented in the body.

As regards its authority, the revised ordinance is expected to limit the items for the Privy Council's ratification to strictly vital questions. The revised ordinance will retain for the Privy Council the authority of deliberation on the Emperor's prerogatives but the Mainichi expects that a tangled issue will be created as to its authority on diplomatic affairs as against the Diet's power which is bound to be expanded in the future.

The ordinance will be so revised as to strip the Council of "secrecy" which has hitherto characterized its sessions. Proceedings of the Privy Council meetings will be made public under the new rule so that the general public will realize that the Privy Council is an organ designed to "take the golden mean" between conservatism and radicalism, the Mainichi said.

Experienced House-Keeper

willing to go anywhere when desired; board outside if necessary.

(Cleaning, washing, sewing, etc.)

NAKAGAWA-GUMI

171 Namamugi, Tsurumi-ku, YOKOHAMA

(near the end of the street car line)

Censorship System For Messages Fixed

SCAP Issues Orders Regarding Communications Sent Over Electrical Facilities

The Japanese Government Communications Agency will be held primarily responsibile for communications over international, foreign and external telegraph, telephone and wireless facilities which means that it will have to see that all censorable messages are submitted for censorship either before they are sent out of the country on any circuit, or before being delivered or further transmitted for delivery to the addressee after receipt in Japan, it was directed by SCAP in a memorandum to the Government on November 21.

This directive stated that censorable messages are (a) all communications transmitted by electrical means, entering or leaving the four main islands of Japan or the approximately 1,000 islands immediately contiguous thereto, (b) domestic communications transmitted by electrical means which may disturb public tranquillity, or are inimical to the interests of the Allied Powers, and (c) any other messages which censorship may later require.

According to the newly fixed regulations, no wireless telegraph and cable messages will be accepted for transmission or delivery which is in any other language than English, Russian or Japanese.

Unless the Civil Censorship Office of SCAP approves, the private, government or commercial codes may not be used.

In the case of wireless-telephone and cable-telephone communications, all international, external or foreign telephone calls must be approved by the Civil Censorship Officer, SCAP, before the parties to the call are connected. No conversation except in English or Japanese will be permitted while use of code on telephone calls is prohibited.

Censors of the Civil Censorship Detachment, SCAP, may be dispatched to the operating rooms of the Communications agency's offices to inspect the rooms, files and records at any time.

Details of the regulations for wireless-telegraph and cable messages follow:

(1) No message will be accepted for transmission or delivery which is in any other language than English, Russian or Japanese.

(2) The full name and address of the addressee must appear on all incoming messages.

(3) The full name and address of both the sender and addressee must appear on all outgoing messages.

(4) Private, government or commercial codes may be used only upon approval of the Civil Censorship Office, SCAP. This shall include use of abbreviated or code names.

(5) The communications agency or its employes will not reveal to any person (except those connected with censorship) the action taken by Civil Censorship Detachment, SCAP, on any message unless directed to do so by the censor. When a censor "cancels" a message, the communications agency's office of origin or receipt will return the message to the sender, advising that the message been cancelled, and will refund any amount collected to the sender.

The regulations for wireless-telephone and cable-telephone communications are as follows:

(1) International, external or foreign telephone calls must be approved by the Civil Censorship Officer, SCAP, before the parties to the call may be connected.

(1) Required information.

Before establishing conection, the telephone agency shall furnish the following information to the censor, and obtain approval of the proposed call:

(a) The name and address of the person placing the call.

(b) The name and address of the person receiving the call.

(c) The subjects to be discussed during the call.

(d) The names of any other persons expected to join in the conversation.

(3) No conversation will be permitted in any language other than English or Japanese.

(4) Use of code on telephone calls is prohibited.

General Regulations

(1) The Civil Censorship Detachment, SCAP, may maintain censors in the operating rooms of the communications agency's offices and may inspect these operating rooms, files and records at any time. The communications agency's offices will submit any or all files and records for inspection at any time censorship so requests. No records, files, no copies of messages will be destroyed without prior written approval.

(2) The Board of Communications, through its liaison representative, will furnish to the Civil Censorship Office, at such time and place requested, any files, records, reports, or information as may be requested.

(3) No communication will be censored or reviewed by any person of any office or agency other than Civil Censorship Detachment, SCAP expect upon approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(4) Operational interpretations of these regulations may be made from time to time by the Civil Censorship Office, SCAP, and transmitted to the Board of Communications through the Japanese liaison representative attached to the Civil Censorship Detachment, SCAP.

TOKYO WINS BALL GAME

Beats Osaka All-Stars 13 to 9 at Meiji Shrine Grounds

Professional baseball got under way on Thursday at the Meiji Shrine Stadium when a picked team from Tokyo and Osaka tangled with each other from 1 p.m. The Tokyo All-Stars took the measure over the Osaka All-Stars by the score of 13 to 9, said Jiji.

The game was marred with errors and base on balls, apparently due to the lack of practice. Three errors were chalked up against the Tokyo team, while five miscuss were made by the Osaka team. Eighteen free passes were issued by Fujimoto and Shiraki of Tokyo and six by Kasamatsu, Bessho and Maruo of Osaka.

The starting pitcher for Tokyo was Fujimoto, the ex-Meiji University fire-ball pitcher and member of the Tokyo Giants in the Professional League. He was followed by Shiraki, member of the Senators. Osaka started Kasumatsu of Hankyu followed by Bessho of Kinki and Maruo of Hankyu. Hitting honors went to Fujimura of Osaka who connected for a round trip while Oshita of Tokyo hit one which was good for three bases. Tsuruoka of Osaka hit one for two base.

The Tokyo All-Stars were picked from the Nagoya, Tokyo Giants and Senators team of the Professional League while players from Hankyu, Hanshin and Kinki made up the team from Osaka.

The second game of the series was played on Saturday at the Meiji Shrine grounds.

Prospects Not Rosy For Fishing Industry

Badly in Need of Oil Fuel And Cotton Yarn; Lack Of Boats Big Blow

Japan's fishing industry, a rich source for food supply in this country, is vitally in need of material supplies, particularly oil fuel and cotton yarn to attain prewar production which was recorded in 1940 as 1,200,000,000 kan (one kan equals 3.75 kilograms), it was revealed by the authorities concerned with marine product of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to Kyodo.

Explaining further, the report said that the marine production since then dwindled yearly in the amount, finally dropping this year below the 400,000,000 kan mark, being 30 percent of the figure in 1940. In case, it was stressed, the import of oil fuel and cotton yarn supplies should become impossible next year the production would show a further drop.

As for fishing boats, in the opinion of the authorities, only 200,000 tons of ships are available at present due to the fact that many were lost during the war. The authorities have adopted a policy that all possible efforts be directed to repairing the existing damaged ships so that the industry will be operated with full force with available ships. Thus, they are rather optimistic for the industry next year.

The oil fuel ration is at present only three percent of that in prewar years, the authorities said, adding that this means a rate of one kiloliter to 1,800 kan of fish. The prospects of oil fuel in the future, according to the authorities, are that 4,000 kiloliters will be obtainable from munition industry circles and that a supply of 10,000 kiloliters will be obtained from pine-root oil and other sources. Meanwhile, for operating 700,000 to 800,000 tons of fishing boats, a minimum of 20,000 tons of oil fuel is required monthly.

Since Japan has depended on foreign import before the war for her major portion of the supplies of cotton yarn, fishing net and other equipment, the stoppage of imports is a serious obstacle to the development of the industry, it was pointed out. For obtaining the prewar production amount, as far as fishing net supply is concerned, 450,000 piculs of cotton yarn and 4,500 tons of Manila hemp supplies must be furnished to the industry. Against these figures, the present stock of cotton yarn is 35,000 piculs and that of Manila hemp 2,000 tons.

Thus, the authorities said that next year's production will remain as small as this year's if these materials cannot be imported next year. But they added that fresh-water fish, sea-weeds, shells and other sea products may be taken as substitutes for deep-sea fish but their supply amount is very small compared with that of the latter.

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Allied Directive

The Japanese Central Liaison Committee was advised by SCAP on Thursday to clarify the location and present condition of 11 foreign vessels belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Steamship Company, including Aramis, d'Artagnan Leconte de Lisle, Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Ville de Verdun, Cap Varella, Bougainville, Persee, Kindia, Gouverneur General Varenne, and Tai Soun Hong.

Covering the long period of 15 years from 1930 up to 1945, inclusive, the issues of 53 Japanese periodicals dealing with political, economic and various other subjects, including the popular Bungei Shunju, Kaizo and the Diplomatic Review, will be acquired for the Washington Document Center at the N.Y.K. building, Tokyo, it was requested by SCAP.

The periodicals to be acquired include Shina, the Toa Kaiho, the Nippon Kokumin, Bungei Shunju, the Diplomatic Review, the Oriental Review, Hinode, Kaizo, the Central Review, Shakai Oyobi Kokka, Kokusai Hyoron, Nichiman Keizai, Keizai Orai, International Understanding, Gaiko Jiho, Yushu, Keizai Chishiki, Fujin Koron, Nihon Oyobi Nihonjin, Toyo Keizai Shimpo, Nippon Hyoron, Shoko Keizai, the China Question Study Institute Reports, Tourist, Revue Diplomatique, Serupan, Gekkan Rossia, Jikyoku Geppo, Konnichi no Mondai, Kakushin, Shinjoen, Chisei, Jitsugyo no Nihon, Seikai Orai, Jitsugyo no Sekai, Tairiku, Hsing Chien, Dai Asia Shugi, Jikyoku Joho, Shin Aziya, Eastern Asia (an illustrated quarterly published by the SMR), Mohko (Mongolia), Shuppan Nenkan, Latin-American Kenkyu, Diamond, Zaisei, Kokka, Gendai, Taiheiyo, Gaiko Hyoron, Ko-yen, Jikyoku Zasshi, and Keikoku.

Carrying 870 tons of tapioca, the S.S. Samlamu was scheduled to arrive in Kagoshima, Kyushu on November 22. The arrangement for delivery of the shipment was directed to the Japanese Government by SCAP on Wednesday.

The Allied Supreme Headquarters in a directive on Monday directed the Japanese Government to submit a list of the names and number of the Japanese submarines responsible for the sinking of nine Allied vessels, including the U.S.S. Richard Harvey, British S.S. Daisy Moller, Ascot, Nancy Moller, Sutley, British Chivalry, Dutch S.S. Tjisalak, Norwegian S.S. Scotia, and French S.S. Jean Nicolet, during the years 1943 and 1944.

It is stated that the list will be accompanied by the logs and rosters of crews on board such submarines at the time of the sinking of the nine Allied ships.

The number of the Japanese workers requisitioned or furnished and the total amount of casn wages actually paid to Occupation Forces will be reported to the local Allied Labor Office, it was directed by SCAP in a memorandum to the Japanese Government on November 10.

Accordingly, the government must direct the local liaison committee, inspector generals of prefectural authorities responsible for procurement and payment of laborers furnished to the occupation forces, to prepare and to submit the following certified date to the local Allied Labor Officer:

(a) Average number of workers requisitioned by Allied Forces per work day during month.

(b) Average number of workers furnished to Allied Forces per work day during month.

(c) Number of laborers working for occupation forces on last work day of month.

(d) Total amount of cash wages actually paid.

(e) Estimated value of wages in kind, such as food, furnished by the Japanese Government, without cost, to laborers working for occupation forces during month.

It is stated that initial reports covering the months of September and October this year will be submitted separately by the end of this month while succeeding reports will be due by the 5th day of the month following the period reported.

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New Tokyo Station Planned in 3 Years

¥60 Million Estimated as Cost For Remodelling Depot, Experts Say

Tokyo Station will be completely remodelled in three years at a cost of ¥60,000,000 according to a plan recently prepared by Dr. Kiyoshi Muto, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University and authority on architecture, and other civilian architectural experts at the request of the Transportation Ministry.

The reborn station will have two entrances on both Marunouchi and Yaesuguchi sides at present according to the plan. There will be no radical changes in reconstructing the remaining building of the station on the Marunouchi side, the size of of the building, partition and other facilities to remain same as pre-war days. But the building itself planed to be made three-storied, the report said.

The ground floor will be divided into a waiting-room, booking office, baggage room and inquiry office. Stores selling traveling needs, dining room, tea-booth and others are also to be provided there. The second floor is to be set aside for running a hotel under the Ministry's management while the third floor is to be reserved as an office for the railways.

The building on the Yaesuguchi is expected to be rebuilt on a large scale in anticipation of the possibility that the area on this side will be in future turned into busy streets jammed with many buildings. As for the style of the building, the building experts, according to the report, were agreed to make it fero-concrete so that it might be bright in appearance and convenient for passengers and other people.

The number of tracks runing through the station will be increased to nine from the present number of six, the report added. The tracks on the Marunouchi side are to be assigned for electric car service including the Chou, Joban, Keihin, Yamate, Yokosuka and Shonan lines. Meanwhile, the projected "bullet" express trains, trains on the Tokaido line and others will run on the tracks to be laid on the Yaesuguchi side. The underground railway will have entrance under each of these tracks.

The building experts have been divergent in opinions as to what style be taken in repairing the present main building of the station on the Marunouchi side. Some insisted that the building should remain same as a structure of the Renaissance style, and of brick building in memory of the war. Others favored that the structure should be modernized. Authorities of the Transportation Ministry, on the other hand, believe that public opinions be sought for the decision.

5 Professors Reinstated

Five professors of Kyushu Imperial University including Professors Itsuro Mukozaka, Tomoyuki Ishihama and Masao Takahashi of the economic Department and Professors Hiroo Sasa and Tsugumaro Imanaka of the Law Department, who were labeled as Communists and forced to leave the institute, will return to the compus at the request of the professors' council of the law and literature faculty, reports the Asahi. Upon receipt of a directive of the Education Ministry, the return of these professors was discussed at the meeting on November 22 and with the decision reached to set up five new lectures in the curriculum, the return of the five professors was formerly decided.

RADIO PROGRAM

Sunday, November 25

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(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—RELIGIOUS MUSIC; 0730—NEWS; 0745—At Ease; 0800—SWEET STRINGS; 0830—MORNING MELODIES; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Wings Over Jordan; 1015—MORNING MUSICALE; 1030—Sunday Serenade; 1045—Dick Haymes; 1100—RELAX AND LISTEN; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Concert Hall; 1200—Serenade For Strings; 1215—Hymns From Home; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Magic Carpet; 1300—Music For Sunday; 1330—John Charles Thomas; 1400—Football Game; 1600—97TH Division; 1630—Orchestra Of Nations; 1730—Family Hour; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Charlie McCarthy; 1900—Jerry Wayne; 1930—Nelson Eddy; 2000—Command Performance; 2030—Hour Of Charm; 2100—Globe Theater; 2130—American Album Of Music; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

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0630—Music; 0900—Children's Hour; Chorus and orchestra music; 1130—Music; 1200—Sunday concert; 1730—Children's hour; Musical drama; 1810—English conversation; 1900—Popular songs and light music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 1730—Students' Hour; Narration; 1900—Nippon Symphony Orchestra; Symphony "Fantasia" (Berlioz); Narration.

Feminine Reaction to Newly Gained Rights Is Japanese Riddle as General Polls Near

How many women will be candidates for election to the House of Representatives at the next general election to be held under the proposed revision of the Election Law that will give women suffrage and the right to election? How many of women candidates will be elected? These are questions which are now being widely asked in the quarters interested in the new political developments following the ending of the war.

Another subject of discussion is, how many women will actually vote at the coming general election. Of course, none can prophesy accurately on this point. While it is true that much interest is being shown by women of urban districts in politics and particularly the coming election, it is also evident that a large mass of rural and other women is showing no interest at all.

Based on the investigation made by the Home Ministry in February, 1944, women franchize holders should total 21,680,000 or 450,000 more than male voters who number 21,230,000. Thus, if all the women voters cast their votes they will exercise a big influence on the results of the election.

Up to the present, only Mrs. Shizuye Kato (former Baroness Ishimoto) has expressed her intention of becoming a candidate at the coming election. Among those who are recognized as capable of being good representatives of women's interest and who may declare themselves as candidates for election there are Miss Fusaye Ichikawa, Miss Ochimi Kubushiro, Mrs. Shigeyo Takeuchi, Mrs. Setsuko Hani, Miss Mumeo Oku, and Mrs. Shigeri Yamataka, according to Mainichi.

Miss Ichikawa has long been active in the women suffrage movement, and although she is the first among those who were reported as aspiring for election, she is denying the report. She says that she will devote herself to political education of women, feeling responsibile for the inability of Japanese women to gain suffrage by their own efforts and for being given the franchize by the Allied Forces.

Miss Ochimi Kubushiro is Director of the Purl Blood League, who has been active in the woman suffrage movement from a Christian standpoint, declares that she is not qualified for election.

Mrs. Shigeyo Takeuchi is a physician, and is interested in politics from a professional standpoint. She is the Vice-president of the Women's Cooperation Society, and that organization is desiring to back her as a candidate.

Mrs. Setsuko Hani, the youngest of them all, being 42 years old, is a progressive. She has as her backgrounds the Jiyugakuin and the Tomono-kai.

Miss Mumeo Oku who has been active in the woman suffrage movement has recently applied for membership in the Nippon Social Democrat Party.

Mrs. Shigeri Yamataka is already recognized as a politician. She denies the report of her candidacy, but is confident of her backgrounds for election.

Creation Advocated Of Labor Ministry

Drastic Change Said Necessitated in Labor Administration of Country

In an effort to realize unified labor administration in this country, the creation of a Labor Ministry is being earnestly advocated in various quarters.

The demand for the institution of a Labor Ministry, it is understood, has gained momentum with the contemplated enactment of a labor union law by the forthcoming 89th Extraordinary Imperial Diet session as a turning point.

The consensus of opinion is that with the enactment of the labor union law, the labor problem in this country will necessarily assume new aspects, necessitating thoroughgoing reforms in the labor administration of this country.

In this connection, it is recalled that the Welfare Ministry, in its recent shake-up, expanded the Labor Service Bureau into the two bureaus of Labor Service and Labor Administration with the object of meeting the new situation.

However, it is opined that development of the labor movement in this country following the termination of war is too rapid to be successfully tackled by mere Welfare Ministry bureaus.

Furthermore, it is added, the enactment of a labor union law, prompted by the positive attitude of the Allied Headquarters, necessitates a drastic change in the labor administration of the country.

Students Suspend Strike

Students of Hosei University here, who had been on strike since November 16, demanding a wholesale purge of anti-democratic professors, decided to suspend temporarily their walkout at the students' assembly held on Friday in the auditorium, according to Kyodo. The striking students entrusted the graduates of the university who volunteered to settled the dispute with the task of demanding the realization of freedom of speech, maintenance of the students' committee and the opening of a faculty meeting.

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FIND JAPAN-MADE 'JEEPS'

Discoveries at Toyoda Plant Almost Exact Copies of GI Machines

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY IN KYOTO, Japan, Nov. 22.—Before the war ended, the Japanese had succeeded in producing an almost exact duplicate of America's own jeep, a PRO press release revealed.

This was learned recently with the recovery, by the 4th Infantry of the 25th (Tropic Lightning) Division, of two Japanese jeeps at the Toyoda Motor Company factory at Koromo in Aichi prefecture, about 18 miles from Nagoya. The vehicles were produced in August, 1944.

The experimental model, copied from a lend-lease jeep captured at Singapore, was designed for use by the Japanese army but plans for production were abandoned, according to an official at the plant. "Because it was not practical for army uses." However, another plant official stated that the jeep was not placed in production because of the increased demand for large army trucks.

Startlingly similar in appearance and in construction to the American jeep, the Japanese model has four-wheel drive, four-wheel hydraulic brakes, and a four-cylinder copy of the Chevrolet motor.

As in all Japanese vehicles, the steering wheel is on the right. Unlike the U.S. Army jeep, the Japanese model has a small box over the rear axle instead of a back seat. In overall measurements, the Japanese copy is 10 inches narrower, one inch shorter in length, and 19 inches taller than the American original and had 1/4 inch less ground clearance.

U.S. soldiers who drove the jeeps around the factory area found that their maximum speed was 55 miles per hour. Gasoline consumption of 20 miles to the gallon and tire size of 600/16. are the same on both the U.S. and Japanese vehicles.

The jeeps were found by Captain Henry J. Phillips of Forest Hills, L.I., New York and Lieutenant Moses Kadish of Beverly Hills, California, members of a war material recovery team of the 4th Infantry.

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CIO Councils Raising Funds For Auto Men

Striking Workers Dig in for Long Battle With General Motors Corporation

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, November 23.—CIO announcements call all affiliated unions in the Detroit area to a meeting where he members will be asked to raise funds to support the striking auto workers. Similar support has already been voted by the New York CIO Council representing 600,000 members. CIO councils in other major cities are expected to do likewise.

Set for Long Battle

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, November 22.—The CIO Auto Workers' Union today dug in for a long battle against the General Motors Corpration and simultaneously sought to tighten the already nearly complete "strikehold" on the company's nationwide factory network.

"We will travel the strike road to the bitter end," said Walter P. Reuther, union vice-president who led the fight for a 30 per cent wage increase.

How far the bitter end may be a parently hinges on two factors: first, the nature of the corporation's reply to the union proposal for arbitration, and second, success of the Government's mediation efforts.

Strike Develoments Bared

Kyodo-AP

CHICAGO, November 22.—The nation's labor disputes are making idle a half a million workers. Major developments were: the automotive union tells its members to dig in for a long strike as General Motors' vast production system was near a standstill: labor department official, John W. Gibson, special assistant of Secretary Schwellenbach, predicts that the dispute will be settled before January 15.

Other major developments were: Transit-Government seizure of the strikebound Capital Transit Company restores service in Washington: Communications—Illinois telephone operators' strike goes through a fourth day as conciliation efforts fail: Merchandizing— Union plans one week work stoppage starting Monday by 75,000 Montgomery Ward employes in nine mail order and 640 retail stores when the company refuses arbitration.

Heading Colonial University

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, former Minister Without Portfolio and director of the Board of Information, will become president of the Japan Takushoku or Colonial University, succeeding General Kazushige Ugaki who resigned following the termination of the war, said Kyodo on Friday. It is understood that a drastic reform of the university is being contemplated by the new president who will formally assume his post on November 26. The university, it is recalled, was established as the highest institution for training young Japanese destined to lead Japan's colonial enterprises in the overseas regions.

Japanese Farmers Think Agriculture Chief Is Not Well-Informed on Conditions on Spot

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura should acquaint himself more with the actual condition in farm villages. This was the majority opinion among 400 farm villages whence the Japan Agricultural Association recently sent out an inquiry "What do the farmers wish of Mr. Matsumura?"

Other demands which formed more than 89 per cent of the replies included:

1. Early establishment of small-hold farms. In order to attain this aim at the earlist possible date, it was pointed out, non-recognition of landlords owning more than 10 "chobu" and opening of land belonging to "absentee landlords" to small-hold farmers are absolutely necessary.

2. Establishment of a fundamental agricultural policy. Repeated changes in the Government's policy toward agriculture have greatly discouraged farmers in their will and efforts for increased production.

3. Equal and impartial distribution of necessary implements and daily essentials. This is urgently required if the Governmen expects smooth buying of staple food from the farmers. Supply of fertilizers at the proper time, was also demanded.

4. Rationalization of the present system of compulsory purchase of staple food by the Government. The present method was branded as "suppressive" since it took away from the farmers, in some cases, almost all of their food. No anxiety should be caused to farmers in regard to their own food, it was opined.

Rural Round-Up

PULVERIZED FOOD ORGAN COMMENCES VITAL TASK

In order to realize the project of obtaining substitute foodstuffs from starch, vines and leaves of sweet potatoes, mulberry, acorns, grasshoppers and others, Chiba Prefecture has set up the Association for Pulverized Foods and work was begun on November 10.

MORE AND BETTER COWS WILL BE BRED IN CHIBA

By wholesale utilization and improvement of pasture grounds in order to overcome fodder shortage, Chiba Prefecture, will increase efforts to breed more and better cows.

With ¥60,000 expended on the project cows of superior breed will be purchased from the Hokkaido within this year. Lack of fodder had depleted the 10,000 heads of cattle in Chiba to 5,300 heads by the end of October and daily milk production had decreased from 10,800 gallons to only 2,800.

YOUTHS AIM TO REVITALIZE KANAGAWA FARM VILLAGES

The Kanagawa Prefectural Farm Youths' Federation was organized at a ceremony on November 25 at the Atsugi Girls' High School. It will aim at revitalizing farming villages.

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To Ask Leniency for Homma

A petition will shortly be submitted to the Supreme Allied Headquarters asking leniency for Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, now under Allied custody as a war criminal suspect, by villagers of the General's native place in Niigata Prefecture, says Mainichi. The letter will point out that General Homma is a "cultured man" and that during the China campaign, he saw to it that his men inflicted no injury to the native inhabitants, the report adds.

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Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome, N. 8, American Club, between 8 am. and 10 am. or 1 pm. and 3 pm.

Japanese Dances By Miss HANAYAGI SUMI and her Troupe

for Occupation Personnel

Wed., Nov. 28, at 7:30 p.m. at the Imperial Theater

under the sponsorship of the

NIPPON TIMES

Program

1. "URASHIMA" by Miss Hanayagi Sumi
2. "SARASHIME" by Miss Sakakibara Tsuya
3. "KUSAZURI-BIKI" by Miss Takeuchi Aiko and Miss Takeuchi Mitsuko
4. "HANA" by Miss Hanayagi Isami and Miss Hanayagi Sumino
5. "MUSUME DOJOJI" by Miss Hanayagi Sumi and her Troupe.

All members of the Occupation Forces are cordially invited

100 SCHOOLS DISCONTINUE

Closed as They Are Either Burned Down or Partly Damaged

Some 100 national schools in Tokyo out of the 337 of which 274 were completely burnt down and 64 partly damaged in air raids will be discontinued while the repairing of damaged buildings will be speeded up with an expenditure of ¥3,000,000, reports the Asahi. With the liquidation of the 100 schools, some 700 teachers are expected to be discharged, it is further reported.

At present there are 671,000 national school pupils in Tokyo of whom 550,000 are in the 35 wards and the remaining 121,000 in the Santama area, including those who have not yet returned from places where they had taken refuge during the war. Due to the discontinuation of the 100 schools, instructions will be given in two shifts, in the morn- and in the afternoon.

There are now 675 national schools in the 35 wards and 210 in the Santama area.

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Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1945

The End of the Lord Privy Seal

After much discussion and speculation, the expected decision to abolish the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal has been officially announced by the Government. The essential routine work heretofore done by the Lord Privy Seal is to be distributed among the Grand Chamberlain, the Minister of the Imperial Household, and the President of the Privy Council, but a good part of the special political functions heretofore performed by the Lord Privy Seal will disappear altogether.

This change is being widely welcomed as a move in the direction of the democratization of the Emperor system, and obviously it was taken in an attempt to satisfy popular demand. And no doubt it is on the whole a desirable and inevitable move designed to make the Imperial Court conform more closely to the current trend toward a more direct popular government.

But at the same time it should not be assumed that the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal has always been an undesirable institution or that its abolition will necessarily mean an automatic improvement in the character of the Japanese Government. History will reveal that on many occasions the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, far from representing autocratic interests, served as a most valuable bulwark for the protection of the people's relations with the Throne against the attempted usurpation of factions which sought to gain control for their own special ends.

It is true, of course, that the existence of such a functionary as the Lord Privy Seal to act as the supreme political adviser and agent of the Emperor, on the face of things, did appear like an arrangement designed to protect the vested interests of the aristocratic inner circle at the Court. It is true, also, that the present Lord Privy Seal, Marquis Koichi Kido, made himself personally unpopular among many classes of people by the great political influence which he wielded, for it was inevitable that the mere exercise of such political power would be bound to displease someone or other no matter how that political power was exercised. And it is undeniable that this personal unpopularity has been increased by the common impression that this political power, great as it was, was not used to the best effect to prevent the errors of high policy which brought on the disastrous war.

But in all fairness it should be recognized that, whatever the failings of the Lord Privy Seal, his power was often used to protect not only the interests of the Emperor but also the interests of the people. For paradoxically, the aristocratic office of the Lord Privy Seal through undemocratic means often helped to nurture and safeguard the democratic rights of the people.

Specifically, it should be remembered that the reactionary elements often complained that "unhealthy" influences around the Emperor prevented the Emperor from endorsing some of the supposedly "healthy" ideas advocated by the militarists. Demagogues preaching dangerously totalitarian doctrines complained bitterly that the "unhealthy" influences around the Emperor prevented these demagogic ideas from being given Imperial sanction. If these critics of the allegedly "unhealthy" influences had had their way, the Emperor would have been made a puppet of special groups who falsely claimed to represent the people. But the Lord Privy Seal, who typified the so-called "unhealthy" influences around the Emperor, protected the Throne from such attempted usurpers and protected the interests of the people likewise by holding off from the Court the noisy groups who claimed to represent the people but who really represented dangerous special groups. The cause of liberalism and enlightenment and peace have been protected from reactionary fanatics by the interposition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

It may be true that no matter how fine a function the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal should perform, there is no room for such an essentially aristocratic office in a democratic nation. It may be true that the special position of the Lord Privy Seal was sometimes unfortunately used to shield the Throne off from the real sentiments of the people just as it was at other times fortunately used to shield the Throne off from the spurious expressions which falsely claimed to be representative of the people. All in all it is probably right that there should be no intermediary interposing itself between the Crown and the people, however well or ill that intermediary may function. It may be correct from a democratic point of view that, as in England, the Crown should have no political adviser except the direct delegate of the people in the person of the Prime Minister who represents the popularly responsible government. In any case this is the course which the Japanese Government has now chosen.

But the decision places upon Japanese democracy a grave responsibility. No longer is the responsibility for correctly advising the Throne a matter for the Court alone. It will become the responsibility of the government of the hour speaking in the name of the people. It means that there devolves upon the government the duty to safeguard itself from the slightest trace of demagoguery and that there devolves upon the people the duty to guard themselves against the slightest trace of crowd hypnosis. It means the assumption by the Japanese nation of the full responsibility of a true democracy which entails a nature and sagacious political consciousness on the part of all sections of the public.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY

By JAMES D. WHITE
AP World News Feature

SAN FRANCISCO—Peace in the Pacific and the world may some day depend upon how Chinese and Russians work together in operating a vital Manchurian railway under a strange and complex new agreement.

The rail system is one of the keys to political and economic domination of eastern Asia. The agreement for its operation is manifestly designed to interlock the personal responsibilities of both Russian and Chinese administrators to such an extent that anything but cooperation would be unthinkable as long as their governments remain friendly.

The agreement is one of six highly important treaties signed between Moscow and Chungkng late in August, designed to settle important issues between these two great remaining powers in Asia.

Behind this series lies the little-understood background of Sino-Russian relations, echoes of which can be discerned in the new treaties.

Russians and Chinese first ran into each other—and trouble—in the 17th Century. The emperor of China at the time was the great Kiang Hsi, a Manchu potentate whose Chinese subjects roamed widely through the wilds of eastern Siberia looking for gold and for Chinese medicines such as deerhorn, tiger-whiskers and bear-claws.

Russian trappers, headed by a czarist agent named Khabarof, got into serious trouble with these Chinese. The result was the treaty of Nerchinsk, signed in 1689. The Chinese wanted every hing east of Lake Baikal. The Russians wanted everything down to the Amur River. Each side feared and knew little about the other, so they compromised, setting the boundary considerably north of the Amur.

This situation lasted until 1858, when a czarist official named Muraviev succeeded in convincing the Chinese (with some show of force) that the Amur was the natural boundary between Siberia and Manchuria. Later, he wangled maritime Siberia, including the harbor of Vladivostok. The Amur turned out to be sort of a joint river. The Chinese had nominal control, but Russian boats could sail on it, and so on.

By 1896 the Russians were trying to complete the transiberian railway, and wanted to run a cut-off through Manchuria which would save several hundred miles. The czar prevailed upon the Chinese to let him build it, and later a branch line down to Dairen as well.

The line was chartered by Russia as the Chinese Eastern Railway. It had a Chinese president and Russian and Chinese stockholders, and was operated by a Russian ..

of directors. Joint control again.

When Japan won her war with Russia in 1905, she grabbed the southern stem, and in 1935 she "bought" the northern cross-line from Soviet Russia, a purchase which China protested as illegal.

Now Russian troops have reconquered the whole works, and the cross-line and the stem down to Dairen are to be known as a single system, the Chinese Changchun line. It is to be administered as a joint Sino-Russian commercial undertaking, reverting to China without charge after 30 years—just about the time set in the original czarist agreement which covered 80 years.

Chinese will furnish the police to protect the line, which will be administered by a joint board of ten, half of them Chinese, and half Russian. The chairman of the board will be a Chinese, the deputy chairman a Russian.

Responsibility is divided and carefully distributed, clear down to station-masters. These are to be chosen on a 50-50 basis. If the master is a Russian his deputy must be a Chinese, and vice-versa.

The line supplies and serves Manchuria, the breadbasket of Asia. It is the shortest route to the sea, to Vladivostok, to Korea, to the free port of Dairen.

Whoever controls the rail system controls Manchuria, and there is an old saying that whoever controls Manchuria sooner or later controls China.

SOME OF OUR RACIAL QUALITIES

Weather A More Important Factor In Moulding Character Of People Than Most People Imagine

By IPHEI FUKUDA

The Shanghai-Shimonoseki shuttle boat quickened her pace as she crushed into the last lap of her trip. A continuous stay of two years in Central China with its monotony of wide open spaces unrelieved by mountains and woods and racing streams and rocky islets made the approaching sight of my homeland more lovable to me than to my Chinese companion who joined me on the deck. He narrowed his eyes as he puffed at the butt of his cigar and said: "A fine country you've got. All mountains and no land fit for human habitation and effort." His American education was above reproach. The way he tackled his r's and l's correct pronunciation of which is a despair to all Japanese bore out the fact. But I loathed at the time his lamentable indifference to the well-known Japanese mental habit called "enryo", one of the most deeply ingrained racial qualities of our character. In resenting his casual and perhaps well meant remarks, I recalled a similar occasion years ago in Berlin. It happened that a German friend of mine got wind of my visit to his country and radioed me in the transatlantic boat to come straight to his home upon getting to the Reich capital. At the welcome dinner topping many to follow, I bent over a dish which, to tell the truth, was all gravy and practically no meat. Operating on the airy bit with the deliberation of a dentist, I might have fired away what I thought of it had it not been for the "enryo" inhibition. Our fraternization had been of such long standing that I am sure bantering remarks of the sort would not have hurt the feeling of the host in the least.

The Pull of Enryo

I remember yet another instance showing how compelling is the pull of "enryo." One sweltering summer day in 1923, we foreign correspondents were invited by the General Electric Company to see a demonstration of experiments by Dr. Steinmetz at its plant in Schenectady, N.Y. The technological wizard sprang up before us a terrific scene of thunder climaxing in a thunder stroke. The scientist then ventured to think that the mystery of the atom would soon be solved and that the day was near when the atom could be split to let out its energy to harness human devices of immeasurable value. Someone suggested that a picture of the group with Dr. Steinmetz in the centre would make a fitting souvenir. So we all posed for a photographer. I admire the debonair affability of our Chinese colleagues who somehow managed to sit in the front row while we Japanese insisted on standing in the rear. There was no should choose obscurity both seniority and the prestige of the papers we represented were in our favor. The sense of "enryo" held us back.

Dwelling on the bearing of "enryo" on freedom of speech here, Colonel Sidney F. Mashbir of General MacArthur's headquarters says: "'Enryo' is a conception so characteristically Japanese that it connot be adequately translated by any single English word. It vitally affects Allied-Japanese relations. . . 'Enryo' prevents the Japanese people from effectively discussing their problems among themselves and stands in the way of any real expression of public opinion." The importance in the conduct of foreign relations of understanding the psychology of alien races and its attendant difficulties are stressed by Lord Bryce who has the following to say in the Study of American History: "When we try to follow events passing in other countries we are apt to err from want of understanding the minds and impulses of, say, Russians or Arabs or Chinese. Diplomatists, if keenly observant, come to know the minds of the men among whom they are cast. Statesmen at home know less, and suffer for it, while the mass of the people is quite at sea, because it misconceives foreign ways of thought. It has been truly said that no people has ever quite understood another."

Personal Contact Necessary

I agree with the eminent historian in holding that mental and emotional behavior of foreigners is best understood through persnal contact. My four years in China was reinforced by no profound knowledge of the background of the great but "inscrutable" branch of Asiatic stock nor by a command of Mandarin Chinese or Shanghai's spit-as-you-talk dialect. And I am not sure if I am a particularly observant person. But one cannot live in a whirl of calls and counter-calls in their midst without getting a rough profile at least of the essentials of the Chinese mind. By and large, the understanding thus obtained at first hand turns out to be the choicest of souvenirs, a beginning of an enduring friendship. I am thinking of the presence in Japan today of a quarter of a million American officers and men of the occupation forces. The fact itself seems to presage a time when, along with their colorful collection of kimonos, fans, bamboo pipes and all that, they will take home a familiar evolution of the Japanese people, a time when, as the "dust and smoke of recent conflicts" gives way to a clearer vision of things, the priceless souvernir will set a starting or rather re-starting point toward closer American-Japanese co-operation.

It is evident that our racial characteristics have been generated postered and made more and more articulate by varied causes and circumstances. Strange as it may sound, for instance, our primitive ancestors seem to have shipped in their progress in their history of livelihood the pastoral stage which played such an important part in determining the destinies of civilization in the rest of the world. The early settlers of Japan look to hunting and fishing as a means of subsistence as was done elsewhere. Their offspring took up agriculture. Between the two stages the usual pastoral interlude is missing. At least, we have no known records of large-scale cattle breeding. The historical peculiarity together with the influence of Buddhism came to make people wince at the idea and practice of eating meat of slaughtered animals. Japanese children generally show less affection for dogs and cats than juniors in the West. The Chinese are often seen listening and talking to canaries with such a brotherly tenderness that evokes in Japanese passers-by a feeling of curiosity. The simple fact is singled out to show that any serious study of the subject should draw on the wealth of history which, in a large measure, shapes and governs the way of thought. Some of the most obvious of our racial qualities are given here for the beginner.

The Weather

In no part of the world is weather so frequently referred to as in our country. With the regularity of a clock, a Japanese greets another with the inevitable introductory remarks about weather. In offices and homes and out on the streets, talks start with, "It's rather cold today" or "Thank heaven, a spell of such gorgeous days' etc. Polite people would at times exasperate their callers on urgent business by expatiating at length on the possibility of early snow this year or a premature heat-wave in the next. The habit, annoying as it is in the eyes of a "modern", indicates the importance of weather to a people who have in the main been agrarian. Besides, although its chain of islands lies in the temperate zone, Japan stands at the crossroad of tidal and atmospheric currents. The weather, therefore, is extremely fickle. One of the most popular love songs condemns a man's heart as, "unsteady as the weather in autumn." Thus in the course of centuries the weather, moderate but changeable, has left its indelible marks on our character. To the Children of Sun Goddess such challenges of Nature as confronted and were successfully overcome by the early settlers in North America were unknown. The migrators presumably came in two waves, one from the continent of Asia and the other from the South Seas area. They met little resistance either by the aborigines or by severe winter or unbearable summer. Nor were they called upon to put up a determined Homeric fight to conquer such vast, forbidding spaces as defied the Pilgrim Fathers. Now there are advantages as well as disadvantages to a smug beginning like this. Living in a compact and secluded land blessed with a mild climate, they did not feel the compelling spurs to invention. Life, in short, was much too easy for them to develop and rely on human ingenuity and initiative. Always subject to the dictates of freakish King Weather, however, the farmer-ancestors came to learn the value of patience in coping with the limited but persistent exactions of the environment in which they were put.

Their submission to the law of Nature finds a parallel in their relations to the State or any constituted authority. Feudalism with all its weaknesses survived several centuries of ups and downs largely due to the people's carte blanche trust in and respect for authority and what it decrees. Especially proverbial is our reverence for the Constitution which, in the eyes of foreign observers, could be nothing but a handout.

As can be seen, the picture thus drawn of a rather docile people suggests many drawbacks. The most lamentable of them is that they are too ready to put up with leadership of all conceivable categories good and bad. Nakuko to jito niwa kanawanu (There is no reasoning with landlords and crying children). This sense of futility has made them easy marks for astute politicians and predatory usurpers of power. Shoguns, daimyos, and more up-to-date militarists have found in the unresisting mass a lump of clay which they could twist round their fingers at will. Let it be noted, however, although what the rulers of yesterday by turns imposed on the people had in it no saving graces of democratic government it could boast of humane touches here and there so as to give it an acceptable appearance. It can be said that of all the unprincipled leaders the Japanese have groaned under for generations the form tyrrany devised and practiced by Tojo and his clique was the most artless. Our contemporaries either forgot or did not care to sugarcoat the pill: their grasp of the intensive and complex Japanese mind was nil.

Toward the waning days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there came on the scene of increasing chaos a new power which put inordinate restraints on the ruling class—money power. Correspondence in the archives of ex-daimyos records how their personal representative had to go kowtowing to the inexorable money-lenders of Osaka for funds needed for the upkeep of their shaky governments. Descendants of a good many money-lenders of those days are presidents of the so-called "Zaibatsu" financial establishments of the present.

Seclusion, both geographical and political, of the Island Empire from the rest of the more advanced world brought incalculable pressure to bear on these and other racial traits of ours. Among others, it gave them a definite insularity. And it was within the contracted compass that the heritages came to gain in intensity and accent. The role which Shintoism as a religion played in galvanizing Japanese character was a negligible one compared with what the more potent faith, Buddhism, has accomplished in giving depth to the naive optimism of the former.

There are some among us who want to huddle together willynilly the British and the Japanes under the same category on account of the geographical similarity in spite of the known fact that the two peoples are poles apart in the way of thought. But what defies comprehension is that the Japanese, not unlike the British, have always been a remarkably progressive people. It may be that, blocked on all sides by limitations as their life has been, they have developed a yearning and an irrepressible urge for progress.

HISTORICAL KYOTO

One of Few Cities Which Have Remained Unharmed

(Kyoto is one of the few cities in this country which escaped almost unharmed in the air raids during the war. It is being visited today by large numbers of officers and men of the Allied Forces. The following article was written by Shunkichi Akimoto, a regular contributor to the Nippon Times and is taken from his popular book, The Lure of Japan.—Editor.)

I

The history of Japan from 794 to 1868 is the history of Kyoto. Scattered over the city are monuments of every epoch since the beginning of the Heian period (794-1192) when the great Emperor Kwanmu Tenno, forsook Nara and established his Hei-an-gu (the Palace of Peace and Comfort) at Kyoto. The earlier part of this period marked the rise of the Fujiwara family which had soon gained the extraordinary and enviable monopoly of providing Imperial consorts. In the days of Fujiwara Michinaga (1026-1088) they reached the zenith of power and thence began to decline. The civil wars of Tenkei era (938-946) including the major uprisings of Masakado and Sumitomo perhaps prepared the way for the rise of the Samurai class. Out of the melee among numerous warriors contending for supremacy emerged the two great fighting clans of Taira and Minamoto.

First Taira and then Minamoto ruled in the names of the Emperors until the Minamoto clan founded a feudal regime with their Bafuku (camp government) at Kamakura, of which Yoritomo (1144-1199) was the Shogun. His dynasty lasted for three brief generations, when the power was stolen by the socalled Hojo regency which exercised actual power under the cloak of ruling in the name of the Minamoto Shogunate. The Hojo's sun rose to its height and then sank. A brief interval of direct Imperial regime followed in the reign of Godaigo Tenno (1319-1339), an Emperor remarkable for his misfortunes, whose failure resulted in the so-called double-court regime during which two Emperors reigned, one legitimate in Yoshino, and the other, supported by the Ashikaga usurpers, in Kyoto.

Built Kinkakuji

Thus came into being the Ashikaga dynasty (1334-1573) whose founder Takauji is treated as the worst scoundrel in history. It was Yoshimitsu, a grandson of Takauji, who did the correct thing by amalgamating the South and North Courts, thereby establishing the legitimate single Court possessed of the three Imperial insignia, and in this way had himself formally appointed Shogun. He built the Kinkakuji (Golden Pavilion) and many splendid palaces and gardens, living the most luxurious life one could imagine. No less pronounced in self-love and luxuriousness was his grandson, Yoshimasa, the builder of the Ginkakuji (Silver Pavilion) who has left the posthumous distinction of being the greatest and most charming dilettante of Japan.

The decline and fall of the Ashikagas swiftly followed, as many warring chieftains rose in all parts of Japan. The greatest of them (at the time) was Nobunaga, succeeded by Hideyoshi, "the Napoleon of Japan," who put the greater parts of the Empire under his control. The fruit of this centralization, begun by Nobunaga and completed by Hideyoshi, passed into the hands of Tokugawa Ieyasu, whom some historians call the wisest warrior statesman Japan has produced. Ieyasu laid his political capital at Edo (Tokyo) and his dynasty lasted for 256 years, until 1868, when the Imperialists of Satsuma and Choshu, jointly with some court nobles of Kyoto, took the power from the Shogun and restored it to the Emperor.

Such is a broad outline of the history of Japan from the establishment of the capital at Kyoto in 794 to its removal to Tokyo in 1868. At every stage of development through these years Kyoto or its vicinity was the scene of drama, sometimes of serene peace and abundan prosperity, but more frequently of sanguine warfare, and at times of famine, drought, earthquake or pestilence. This spectacular pageant of events is even now revealed, as you wander through the lanes and streets, or shaded walks of Buddhist fanes, or study the old treasures of temples and palaces. It was upon the top of Hieizan, 2300 feet high, which commands a splendid view of both the city of Kyoto and the wonderful lake scenes of Biwako, that Masakado and Sumitomo stood one day, gazing with envious eye on the Imperial palace far below, and Masakado declared, in the words quoted by the historian San-yo, that he would like nothing better than to become the occupant of such a house.

The Heian Jingu Shrine, one of the first the visitor is supposed to see, was built in imitation of the first great Heiangu Palace which the Emperor Kwanmu caused to be built for his own residence. The two archaic shrines of Shimo (lower) and Kami (upper) Kamo on the river Kamo were those which this Emperor had worshipped from the time he had settled in Kyoto—the oldest and most venerable shrines extant in Kyoto. The two pavilions of gold and silver, built respectively by Yoshimitsu and Yoshimasa, still stand as evidence of the Solomon-like splendor in which they lived. Despots of the deepest dye, both, however, contributed much to the progress of arts and crafts, especially Yoshimasa, who was a lavish patron of the tea ceremony, and many other aesthetic arts.

(To Be Concluded)

AMERICAN THOUGHTS ON JAPAN

Detachment 2 4025 Signal Service Gp. Afpac Mobile Unit Apo 503

Americans are always wondering about the Japanese, wondering about their thoughts and attitudes. Naturally we want to know exactly what the Japanese think. We have reservations in our minds, we automatically discount, and we are automatically skeptical about anything Nippon. That can be understood, for Japanese and Americans have died in the grip of war. We have sought to destroy one another.

No doubt the Japanese wonder about Americans as they see us walking up Ginza, browsing in shops and department stores, puffing on cigarettes, or even walking down the street with a Japanese girl on our arms.

Instinctively we are curious; instinctively we wonder what manner of men and women these people are. The Japanese soldier knows the American soldier in battle; the American knows the Japanese in battle. Now we are learning one another on the streets and cities and towns of Japan.

And we are learning, we are delving into new types of minds, seeing new cultures, different ways of life and thought. The American sees the Japanese bowing and smiling, and it is odd. The American has an entirely different concept—a concept that forbids bowing; he can't understand the bowing. He can't understand the way a Japanese woman act as servants to the guests of her father, husband, or brother. The American is not only struck by the contrast in ways and manners, but there is even a physical difference. The American is tall and the Japanese is short.

But this does not mean that there can be no understanding by the American. Perhaps he can and does understand the bowing, almost humble, nature of the Japanese. Perhaps he sees that it does not represent an inbred feeling of inequality—but politeness.

West and East Meet

The west and the east meet, as they have never met before. For the first time the east and the west will become acquainted. True there have been meetings before. The elite have come to America to study; some scholars of America have come to Japan. There have been settlements in the eastern world where Americans and Europeans have been found. But there has never been exactly the same situation. Always in the past the peoples from the west who came to the east were not ordinary people, were not the shopkeepers, factory workers, and farm hands—not the great middle class. Today the peoples of the two worlds meet and they will learn the customs of each other.

So there is plenty of reason for the curious and interested expressions of both Americans and Japanese. We want to know what makes the other operate; we want to know his thoughts and customs. And in the letters of American soldiers no doubt tens of thousands of words are on the great planes headed to homes in every nook and corner of the United States—these letters tell of Japan, what Japanese are doing, how they live; they tell about Japanese met and Japanese talked to. They tell what the writers think and believe about Japanese people. In letters will be found snapshots of Japanese people, Japanese parks, and Japanese buildings.

Of course, the Americans are getting looked over too. We too are strangers in a foreign land, not many months ago we were fighting the people among whom we live today. Not many months ago great bombers aimed at the buildings we are now barracked in. And now the Japanese middle class, the man on the street—not just the leaders through intelligence—are getting acquainted with the American. They don't have to listen to radios and read newspapers to find out what manner of man this American is. They can step out and see one. They can speak to him.

Puzzled and Bewildered

And now after the months that have passed, what is the verdict? I cannot speak for the Japanese; and I cannot even speak for the American. Perhaps I cannot even speak for myself. But I admit that I am puzzled and bewildered. I keep asking myself as I look and read what is to be read in English: are these people honest? Are they sincere? Is that smile a sham? Do they actually like democracy? Do they actually want to be free and equal? How could they fight so fanatically, for a thing they can spurn so quickly? My head is in a fog. A few months ago I thought that every man, woman and child would have to be blown from the caves and tunnels of Japan, for I thought they believed in having their thoughts purged, their mouths shut. The Japanese was a different man in battle; he was brutal, barbaric, even savage. Yet here in Tokyo the Japanese people are smiling and peaceful, polite and very human. The children are cute. And I see my buddies with Japanese girls on the streets; they have the look in their eyes of understanding. When I hear a Japanese girl laugh I feel that I've heard that same laugh a millions times in America.

Personally I never expected such a change, never dreamed four or five months ago that American soldiers and Japanese would be walking about Tokyo nonchalantly and idiy; I never dreamed that Tokyo would be to the Americans what Sydney and Brisbane, Australia, were.

When I started this piece I thought I'd tell what an American thinks of the Japanese, knowing them to be curious. I knew a Japanese would like to know what one of these soldiers in their midst thought of them, but now as I've written the past words, thought of what I wanted to say, I see that it is not time yet for the American soldier, the American enlisted man, to give his verdict. He has no verdict; he really has no thoughts that are real and solid. All he knows is he carries no gun, he meets smiles, and he has a good place to live in good western style buildings. He will hold his place, buy his souvenirs, and admire the Japanese women—as all women in all places will always be admired in all places by all men at all times.

I think the Japanese and the American are both surprised.